

(c) An application by a leave bank member to become a leave recipient shall be accompanied by the following information concerning the potential leave recipient:

(1) The leave bank member's name, position title, and grade or pay level;

(2) The reasons leave is needed, including a brief description of the nature, severity, anticipated duration, and if it is a recurring one, the approximate frequency of the medical emergency affecting the leave bank member;

(3) Certification from one or more physicians, or other appropriate experts, with respect to the medical emergency, if the leave bank board so requires; and

(4) Any additional information that may be required by the leave bank board.

(d) If the leave bank board requires a leave bank member to submit certification from two or more sources under paragraph (b)(3) of this section, the agency shall ensure, either by direct payment to the expert involved or by reimbursement, that the leave bank member is not required to pay for the expenses associated with obtaining certification from more than one source.

§ 630.1007 Approval of application to become a leave recipient.

(a) The leave bank board shall review an employee's application to become a leave recipient under procedures established by the agency for the purpose of determining whether the employee is a leave bank member who is or has been affected by a medical emergency.

(b) Before approving an application to become a leave recipient, the leave bank board shall determine that the absence from duty without available paid leave because of the medical emergency is (or is expected to be) at least 24 hours (or, in the case of a part-time employee or an employee with an uncommon tour of duty, at least 30 percent of the average number of hours in the employee's biweekly scheduled tour of duty).

(c) In making a determination as to whether a medical emergency is likely to result in a substantial loss of income, the leave bank board shall not consider factors other than whether

the absence from duty without available paid leave is (or is expected to be) at least 24 hours (or, in the case of a part-time employee or an employee with an uncommon tour of duty, at least 30 percent of the average number of hours in the employee's biweekly scheduled tour of duty).

(d) The leave bank board shall provide timely written notification to the applicant of the action taken on the application. If the leave bank board disapproves the application, notification shall include the reasons for disapproval.

(e) The leave bank board may establish written policies limiting the amount of annual leave that may be granted to a leave recipient.

[59 FR 67125, Dec. 29, 1994, as amended at 60 FR 26979, May 22, 1995]

§ 630.1008 Accrual of annual and sick leave.

(a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, while an employee is in a shared leave status, annual and sick leave shall accrue to the credit of the employee at the same rate as if the employee were then in a paid leave status under subchapter I of chapter 63 of title 5, United States Code, except that—

(1) The maximum amount of annual leave that may be accrued by a leave recipient while in a shared leave status in connection with any particular medical emergency may not exceed 40 hours (or, in the case of a part-time employee or an employee with an uncommon tour of duty, the average number of hours in the employee's weekly scheduled tour of duty); and

(2) The maximum amount of sick leave that may be accrued by a leave recipient while in a shared leave status in connection with any particular medical emergency may not exceed 40 hours (or, in the case of a part-time employee or an employee with an uncommon tour of duty, the average number of hours in the employee's weekly scheduled tour of duty).

(b) Any annual or sick leave accrued by an employee under this subpart and subpart I of this part—

(1) Shall be credited to an annual or sick leave account, as appropriate, separate from any leave account of the

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employee under subchapter I of chapter 63 of title 5, United States Code; and

(2) Shall not become available for use by the employee and may not otherwise be taken into account under subchapter I of chapter 63 of title 5, United States Code, until it is transferred to the appropriate leave account of the employee under subchapter I of chapter 63 of title 5, United States Code, as provided in paragraph (c) of this section.

(c) Any annual or sick leave accrued by an employee under this section shall be transferred to the appropriate leave account of the employee under subchapter I of chapter 63 of title 5, United States Code, and shall become available for use—

(1) As of the beginning of the first pay period beginning on or after the date on which the employee's medical emergency terminates as described in § 630.1010(a)(3) or (4); or

(2) If the employee's medical emergency has not yet terminated, once the employee has exhausted all leave made available to such employee under this subpart of subpart I of this part.

(d) If the leave recipient's employing agency advances at the beginning of the leave year the amount of annual leave the employee normally would accrue during the entire leave year under 5 U.S.C. 6302(d)—

(1) The leave recipient's employing agency shall establish procedures to ensure that 40 hours (or, in the case of a part-time employee or an employee with an uncommon tour of duty, the average number of hours in the employee's weekly scheduled tour of duty) of annual leave are placed in a separate annual leave account and made available for use by the employee as described in paragraph (c) of this section; and

(2) The employee shall continue to accrue annual leave while using annual leave withdrawn from a leave bank to the extent necessary for the purpose of reducing an indebtedness caused by the use of annual leave advanced at the beginning of the leave year.

(e) If the leave recipient's medical emergency terminates as described in § 630.1010(a)(1), no leave shall be cred-

ited to the employee under this section.

[59 FR 67125, Dec. 29, 1994, as amended at 60 FR 26979, May 22, 1995]

§ 630.1009 Use of annual leave withdrawn from a leave bank.

(a) A leave recipient may use annual leave withdrawn from a leave bank only for the purpose of medical emergency for which the leave recipient was approved.

(b) Except as provided in § 630.1008, during each biweekly pay period that a leave recipient is affected by a medical emergency, he or she shall use any accrued annual leave (and sick leave, if applicable) before using annual leave withdrawn from a leave bank.

(c) The approval and use of annual leave withdrawn from a leave bank shall be subject to all of the conditions and requirements imposed by chapter 63 of title 5, United States Code, part 630 of this chapter, and the agency on the approval and use of annual leave accrued under 5 U.S.C. 6303, except that annual leave withdrawn from a leave bank may accumulate without regard to any limitation imposed by 5 U.S.C. 6304(a).

(d) Annual leave withdrawn from a leave bank may be substituted retroactively for any period of leave without pay or used to liquidate an indebtedness for any period of advanced leave that began on or after the date fixed by the leave bank board as the beginning of the medical emergency.

(e) Annual leave withdrawn from a leave bank may not be—

(1) Included in a lump-sum payment under 5 U.S.C. 5551 or 5552; or

(2) Made available for recredit under 5 U.S.C. 6306 upon reemployment by a Federal agency.

(f) An agency having employees who earn and use annual leave on the basis of an uncommon tour of duty shall establish procedures for administering the contribution and withdrawal of annual leave by such employees under this subpart.

§ 630.1010 Termination of medical emergency.

(a) The medical emergency affecting a leave recipient shall terminate—